Claims

1. (Currently amended) Method of producing a progressive lens, comprising

defining an ordering value for the average use value in the far reference point of the progressive lens,

optimizing the progressive lens so as to include accounting for a calculation value of the average use value in the far reference point, the calculation value having a negative desired refraction deviation between 0.03 dpt and 0.2 dpt with respect to the ordering value in the far reference point;

wherein the optimizing takes into account a calculation addition that is increased at least by the amount of the negative desired refraction deviation in the far reference point with respect to the ordering addition.

2. (Original) Method according to Claim 1, wherein the negative refraction deviation is between 0.08 dpt and 0.12 dpt.

3. (Cancelled).

4. (Previously presented) Method according to Claim 3, wherein the calculation addition is increased with respect to the ordering addition by the sum

of the amount of the negative desired refraction deviation in the far reference point and

of a positive desired refraction deviation between 0.02 dpt to 0.1 dpt.

5. (Original) Method according to Claim 4, wherein the positive desired refraction deviation amounts to approximately 0.05 dpt.

6. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 1,
wherein the optimizing takes place while taking into account a predetermined desired refraction error on the main line as a function of the y-coordinate along a vertical section of the progressive lens.

7. (Previously presented) Method according to Claim 1,
wherein the optimizing takes place such that the average use value of the progressive lens when produced after optimizing increases as little as possible in the case of a horizontal viewing deflection in the far range.

8. (Previously presented) Method according to Claim 7,
wherein the optimizing takes place such that the average use value of the progressive lens after production thereof at the height of the far reference point in the case of a horizontal viewing deflection increases by less than 0.25 dpt,

preferably less than 0.15 dpt, with respect to the average use value in the far reference point.

9. (Currently amended) Progressive lens having a far part with a far reference point, a near part and a progression zone, the progressive lens being optimized by taking into account a calculation value of the average use value in the far reference point, the calculation value with respect to a predefined ordering value of the average use value in the far reference point having a negative desired refraction deviation of between 0.03 dpt and 0.2 dpt;

wherein the optimizing takes into account a calculation addition that is increased at least by the amount of the negative desired refraction deviation in the far reference point with respect to the ordering addition.

10. (Previously presented) Progressive lens according to Claim 9, wherein the negative refraction deviation is between 0.08 dpt and 0.12 dpt.

11. (Previously presented) Progressive lens according to Claim 9, wherein the progressive lens is optimized by taking into account a calculation addition which is increased at least by the amount of the negative desired refraction deviation in the far reference point with respect to the ordering addition.

12. (Previously presented) Progressive lens according to Claim 11, wherein the calculation addition with respect to the ordering addition is increased by the sum

of the amount of the negative desired refraction deviation in the far reference point and

of a positive desired refraction deviation between 0.02 dpt to 0.1 dpt.

13. (Currently amended) Progressive lens ~~having a far part, a near part and a progression zone~~ according to Claim 9,

wherein the progressive lens is optimized such that, in the case of a superimposition with a refraction error of +0.2 dpt, the far range is reduced by not more than 5%.

14. (Previously presented) Method according to Claim 2, wherein the optimizing takes into account a calculation addition that is increased at least by the amount of the negative desired refraction deviation in the far reference point with respect to the ordering addition.

15. (Previously presented) Method according claim 2, wherein the optimizing takes into account a predetermined desired refraction error on the main line as a function of the y-coordinate along a vertical section of the spectacle glass.

16. (Previously presented) Method according claim 3, wherein the step of computing the progressive spectacle glass takes place while taking into account a predetermined desired refraction error on a main line as a function of the y-coordinate along a vertical section of the progressive lens.

17. (Previously presented) Method according claim 4, wherein the optimizing takes into account a predetermined desired refraction error on a main line as a function of the y-coordinate along a vertical section of the progressive lens.

18. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 2, wherein the optimizing minimizes an increase in the average use value of the progressive lens when produced after optimizing in the case of a horizontal viewing deflection in the far range.

19. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 3, wherein the optimizing minimizes an increase in the average use value of the progressive lens when produced after optimizing in the case of a horizontal viewing deflection in the far range.

20. (Previously presented) Progressive lens according to Claim 10, wherein the progressive lens is optimized so as to take into account a calculation addition that is increased at least by the amount of the negative desired refraction deviation in the far reference point with respect to the ordering addition.